

currency, that paper, if we must be harassed with it, may have a general circulation.

AMERICUS.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

### DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

An abstract of the twenty-second annual report of the Missionary Society of Connecticut.

"The lapse of another year has brought again the period, when the trustees of the Missionary Society of Connecticut are to present to the christian public, a summary statement of their proceedings, and of missionary labors, performed under their direction. Upon the discharge of this duty, they desire to enter, with a grateful recollection of the smiles of heaven upon themselves, and with a thankful acknowledgement of the success which the great head of the church has been pleased to give missionary operations. Every revolving year has elucidated, with brighter evidence, the utility of missionary efforts; and added new trophies of divine grace, to the rising kingdom of the Redeemer. In the good work of spreading the gospel among the destitute, of establishing churches, and of comforting the people of God, throughout the widely extended frontiers of the United States, the trustees believe the labors of the missionaries, whom they have been enabled to send into the field, have held a prominent place, and been crowned with signal blessings. During the past year, about 40 missionaries have been employed, more or less, in the service of the Society."

Our limits will not permit us to give a detail of the successful labors of these servants of Christ; labors, not to aggrandize individuals, not to promote the interests of a sect or party; but to extend the boundaries of that kingdom, which consists of peace and righteousness: labors too, which we learn, from the above mentioned report, have been very acceptable to the people among whom they have been performed. Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, have all shared, though not in equal degrees, in these benevolent operations. 18 missionaries have labored more or less, in Ohio, and only 2 in Kentucky.—The language of the report with respect to the first of these is too expressive to be omitted.

"The amount of good, which may be considered as the result of missionary labors in this field, (Ohio) it is believed is such as must gladden the hearts of all the friends of Zion to whom it may be known. Many flourishing churches are already established in the faith and order of the gospel. The harmony of sentiment, and of efforts, which prevails among the missionaries seems to promise the most desirable consequences to that extended and increasing population."

After mentioning the field occupied by each missionary, the report proceeds in the following animated strain: "The amount of labor, which has been performed, can scarcely be estimated. Were it expedient to specify the distance which has been travelled by the missionaries, in the discharge of their duties; the number of sermons they have preached; the meetings for prayer, and religious conference they have attended; the schools and families they have visited; the number of believers they have received into the family of Christ; the churches they have organized; the multiplied instances in which the sacraments of the gospel have been administered; the divisions in churches they have healed; the sick and afflicted they have consoled; the dying they have commended to divine mercy; the multitude of saints they have comforted; the number of sinners they have instructed and guided to the Saviour; the moral influence they have spread around them in every direction, increasing the peace, harmony and temporal prosperity of an extended community. Such a catalogue would swell the amount of missionary labor, beyond all ordinary conception. The good, which may result from such labors is literally immeasurable."

"In view therefore of the service which has been performed, the year past, for the Missionary Society of Connecticut, the trustees would congratulate the friends of Zion, and unite with them, to ascribe all the glory to "Him who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks, and who holdeth the seven stars in his right hand."

"But the work which has been accomplished, great as it unquestionably is, is small compared with what remains to be done.—The light, which has been poured upon the frontier settlement of the nation among its other good effects, has served to make the existing moral darkness still more visible. Who, that has a heart susceptible of benevolence, can look upon this desolation, without feeling a desire to repeat and increase his efforts to remove it?"

"The operations of the trustees are necessarily limited by the means which are placed at their disposal. Their yearly expenditures, have for several years, equalled their annual income; the past year they exceeded it upwards of 1400 dollars."

"The trustees would not disparage the efforts of any similar institutions, they wish not to subtract from the means by which their efforts are to be made. On the other hand they would devoutly rejoice in all the operations of christian benevolence, and especially in those

whose object is to spread the gospel of salvation through the earth.—It is a pleasing reflection that all such operations are directed to the same important objects—the amelioration of the condition, and the salvation of the souls of the whole human family. But they desire to ask the christian public in this state—the friends of Christ and of souls—cannot the operations of the Missionary Society of Connecticut be increased? Its system of measures is well digested, and has been tested by the experience of more than twenty years; and its results, from year to year, have been faithfully detailed. Cannot the treasury of the society be more abundantly replenished? Cannot its disposable funds be greatly enlarged? Cannot the society be furnished with more ample means to aid, far beyond what it has yet done, in the great work of converting the wilderness into a fruitful field and causing the desert to become as the garden of God? The trustees presume not to give an answer to these questions: but they cheerfully submit them to the serious consideration of the pious and benevolent, who do not forget, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive;" and who remember that, "he who converteth from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins."

JONATHAN BRACE, Chairman.

Passed by the Board of Trustees, January 19, 1821.

(Attest,) ABEL FLINT, Secretary.

Remarks.—The little state of Connecticut, which contains only 4674 square miles, and which is, not distinguished for the wealth of its inhabitants, actually sends missionaries into 8 different states in the Union. The writer is not a native of Connecticut, nor do his friends live there, but he does admire this liberal, expansive, godlike spirit of christian benevolence. And he is happy to believe, that a similar spirit is rapidly diffusing itself over our beloved country, and over the world.

FROM THE ILLINOIS INTELLIGENCER.

Will the admission of slavery in a new state tend to increase its population?—is a question which has been of late much discussed both within and without this state. It has been contended that its admission would induce the emigration of citizens of states as well where slavery was, as where it was not tolerated—that while it would attract the attention of the wealthy southern planter, it would not deter the industrious northern farmer. We have always been disposed to differ with gentlemen holding this opinion; and that they were deceived and mistaken in their calculations, the census of 1820 proves beyond a doubt.

The states of Ohio and Kentucky commenced their political existence very near the same period.—Kentucky was admitted into the union in 1799, with unlimited slavery, Ohio, a free state in 1802. The population of Kentucky in 1810 was 406,511—Ohio, the same year, 230,760—difference of population in favor of Kentucky, 175,751. Mark the difference of these two states in 1820.

Kentucky	563,338
Ohio	581,434

Difference in favor of Ohio 18,096, and gain in ten years of Kentucky 193,847.

We are willing to take into consideration the unsettled titles of land in the last mentioned state, and admit that in this respect Ohio has had a decided advantage—we will therefore deduct the fraction of 93,847, believing it equivalent to the loss of population from this cause—there is still a difference of 100,000.

Let the advocates of slavery ponder upon this fact—and let them remember that before they introduce into a community an incurable evil, it is well enough to weigh the advantages to be derived from its introduction.

If the apportionment to be made by Congress next winter, should fix the ratio at 45,000, both states will be entitled to twelve representatives.

[In the above estimate of the apportionment, a deduction of two-fifths of the slave population of Kentucky should have been made, which would give Ohio one or two representatives more than the former.]

FROM THE ILLINOIS GAZETTE.

A new paper is about to be established in Lexington, Ky. by Mr. Nelson Nicholas. It will be termed "The Political Censor," and issued weekly. From Mr. N's Prospectus, there is no doubt his paper will justify its title. Its great length alone prevents us from extending to the Editor an act of professional courtesy, by insertion in our paper. The following extract, applied to the Editors of Kentucky newspapers, will show the tone of the whole, and the ability to be expected in the conduct of the Political Censor.

"Devoted to some individual or faction, they seem to forget that they are the guardians of the happiness and liberties of their country. Faithless to their trust, they suffer our minds to slumber in undisturbed apathy, and our liberties to be destroyed by unrepentant usurpations. The spiritless and impotent censures which they occasionally bestow on manifest derelictions of duty, instead of checking, or reforming the offenders, embolden them to attempt more daring encroachments on our rights. It is the nature of usurpation, when tolerated, to assume to itself the

privileges of right. We cannot therefore be astonished that many of those supple gentlemen, who fawn and cringe to obtain our suffrages should (when they find themselves securely seated in the Capitol at Frankfort,) fancy themselves our masters instead of our servants, and express their profound astonishment at our insolence, in presuming to question the propriety of their conduct or the infallibility of their understandings."

The criminal apathy of Editors has long been, to us, a subject of surprise and regret. The time has been, however, when the faithful performance of editorial duties was attended with no small personal danger, as well as risk of total failure in a pecuniary point of view—when men in public stations have resented expositions of their official misconduct, and have declared that Editors of newspapers had no business with them! Now we do conceive that the most solemn and prominent duty of an Editor is to exhibit to the people every instance of dereliction, in their servants, to endeavor with arduous and continual exertions to correct abuses of public confidence, and to procure the dismissal of faithless or negligent agents; nor have the persons so noticed a right to murmur. Responsibility and promotion must go hand in hand. To whom then are the officers in a republic responsible? Doubtless to the people from whom, directly or indirectly, they receive their appointments, with the condition of responsibility annexed, either expressly or by implication. In most instances the Press alone can correct abuses under which the people labor, and a Press that will not attempt this wholesome and necessary work deserves the execration of the community. With these views of the duties and importance of the editorial station, we cordially hail the announcement of Mr. Nicholas.—This gentleman will, however, excuse us for offering a suggestion, made with no unfriendly view, that his prospectus contains rather too much censorial matter.

We will cheerfully aid the dissemination of the new paper, by receiving subscriptions, or by any other agency in our power.

American Captives at liberty.—We

learn, from Major Biddle, of the United States army, who arrived here yesterday from the Arkansas, that while at Fort Smith, there arrived at that post, William Meeks, a sergeant, who accompanied the expedition of the late General (then Lieutenant) Pike, after a detention by the Spanish government for 14 years—the sergeant was captured in March, 1807, and carried to Chehuahua, at which place he was released in September last in consequence of a general order from the king of Spain, directing the release of all Americans, and in obedience to which the following prisoners, together with the sergeant, were permitted to leave the country:—Peter Baum, Samuel Chambers, Benjamin Shreve, John Stephenson, William Gray, Charles Mint, Robert M'Knight, James Baird, Simon M'Coy, and Charles King—the two last were captured at the time Nolan was killed, and have been detained in the country 20 years; but the principal part of them composed an expedition which left St. Louis several years ago, upon a trading adventure into the Spanish territories, where they were captured. The new Constitution had been read to the people at Chehuahua, and was received with great satisfaction.

The following is a postscript to a letter received from Mr. James Baird (one of the prisoners) by his son in this place. Mr. B. after undergoing many privations and hardships, at length entered into the service of Don Francisco Velasco, in the city of Durango, where he continued until the time of his deliverance.

"P. S.—The friends of those who do not return in this party [those who arrived in Arkansas] may wish to know where they are.—William Mines is clerk in a store in Mexico, and has promises of being well provided for by his employers. M'Knight is in Guarisame, about 200 miles west of this city, where there are several rich mines—he is in a store and has part of the profits. Allen was in the same place, with a small store, but a few days ago I heard that he had gone on towards the coast of California. I have not heard from him nor M'Knight since the news came that we were to be set at liberty, although I wrote them immediately. Thomas Cook died in consequence of his imprisonment, and Michael M'Donough has become a monk in the Convent of Guadalupe in Satecas." Dated at Durango, (in Mexico,) September 12, 1820. Enquirer.

A Fire broke out in Portsmouth, Virginia, on the night of the 22d instant, which consumed sixty buildings.

The Mansion House Hotel, a large and elegant edifice, in Montreal, was consumed by fire, on the night of the 16th instant. The establishment was valued at about 70,000 dollars.

Frankfort, (Ky.) April 12.

The herald to the Bank of the Commonwealth arrived in this place on Tuesday evening last, in ten days from Philadelphia—he brought with him seven hundred thousand dollars—the balance is forthcoming, and will inevitably be here before what has arrived will have received the appropriate signatures of the officers constituted for its assignment. We have no doubt but that an industry adequate to the occasion will be exerted by the officers to get the money in circulation. We conjecture it will be some

weeks before the money can be extensively diffused—whether loans will be commenced here, before the apportionment sums are sent to their destined circuits, we know not; however, small advantages will be derived from contiguity of place, or were it even to begin to emanate like radii from the common centre, it would soon reach an extensive circumference.

A New Bait.—The following is said to be a fact which lately occurred on the Winnepiseogee lake. A man who was employed in cutting wood on one of the Islands in the lake, being thirsty, went on the ice and cut a hole with his axe. While stooping to the water to drink, a Muskrat seized him by the nose, on which he drew back, drawing the animal from the water, and instantly secured him.

Dover N. H. Paper.

Mr. Poulson.—The following receipt I have found so beneficial, in many cases in my own family and others, that if you would give it a place in your paper, I think you will serve the public.

Cure for a Sprain or Bruise, when the Skin is not broken.

Put the part into warm water—if the ankle, let the water take in the foot and half the leg—continue it in the water for 15 or 20 minutes, and repeat it for 4 or 5 times for the first 24 hours after the injury; put the limb into use, after bathing, by walking moderately. This will generally effect a cure—but, if not the bathing can be repeated a few times the following day. This has been found a certain cure in many cases, and failed in none.

Am. D. Adv.

An eye infirmary has been established in the city of New-York about seven months, in which time 436 patients have applied, and received various degrees of relief—many persons who were totally blind have been restored to sight; and others, who were suffering under acute diseases of the eye which must eventually have destroyed that organ, have been either perfectly or partially cured.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

Paul Baillo, of Tennessee, to be Factor for the Factory on the Osage River.

Benjamin Johnson, of Kentucky, to be Judge in and for the territory of Arkansas.

George Washington Scott, of Arkansas territory, to be Marshal in and for said territory.

Samuel C. Roane, of the Arkansas territory, to be Attorney of the United States in and for said territory.

Joshua Norvell, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of St. Bartholomew.

Joseph Delafield, of New York, to be Agent of the United States under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent.

John Dick, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

William Ward, of Kentucky, to be Agent to the Choctaw nation of Indians.

John Biddle, to be Indian Agent at Green Bay.

William Lee Ewing, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Vandalia, in the state of Illinois.

T. W. Lorrain, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of New-Orleans.

Beverly Chew, to be Collector of the District of Mississippi, in Louisiana.

Samuel Gwathmey, to be Register of the Land Office at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

John Badolett, to be Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in said state.

Samuel Stokely, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Steubenville, in the state of Ohio.

John M'Kee, to be Register of the Land Office at Tuscaloosa, in the state of Alabama.

William G. Parish, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Tuscaloosa, in Alabama.

Beverly R. Grayson, to be Register of the Land Office at Washington, in the state of Mississippi.

Peyton S. Symmes, to be Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati, in Ohio.

Luke Lecessier, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Opelousas, in Louisiana.

Edward Humphreys, of Illinois, to be Receiver of the District of Kaskaskia.

Guy W. Smith, to be Receiver of Public Moneys, and

Joseph Kitchell, to be Register of the Land Office at Palestine, in the state of Illinois.

Daniel J. Sutton, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Ouachita, in the territory of Arkansas, and

Henry Bill Receiver of Public Moneys for the said district

Alexander Pope, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Cahaba, in the state of Alabama.

John Taylor, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the said district.

Michael Jones, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Kaskaskia, in the state of Illinois.

Henry B. Brevoort, to be Register of the Land Office at Detroit.

William Christie, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Louis.

MARRIED.—At Augusta, Georgia, on the 6th March, GEORGE W. WALKER, Esq. attorney at law, of the city of New-York, to Miss MARGARET HOPKINS, daughter of B. B. Hopkins, Esq. of the former place, and grand daughter of Gen. Reuben Hopkins, of this town.

### Purchasers of Lots in Vandalia

WHO are disposed to avail themselves of the indulgence granted by the act of the last General Assembly, "approving and confirming the proceedings of the Vandalia Commissioners, and for other purposes," will understand that unless the provisions contained in the 5th section of said act be punctually complied with, no further indulgence can be extended to such purchasers.

"Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That an additional time of twelve months be allowed on each instalment to the purchasers of lots in the town of Vandalia, in which to make their payments (the said purchasers coming before the Auditor, and giving new obligations, with the same or additional security, as the Auditor may deem necessary, on or before the first day of June next:) Provided, however, That the benefit of this section shall, in no case, be extended to any person who has been sued on any note given for the payment or part payment of any lot, until he shall have paid all costs and charges that have or may accrue on such suit."

E. C. BERRY, Auditor.

Vandalia, April 18, 1821—992

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned will attend at the court of probate on the 1st Monday in June next, at Belleville, in the county of St. Clair, for the purpose of settling the concerns of the estates of George Lunceford and Daniel McCann, deceased.

WILLIAM BIGGS, Adm'r.

NANCY BIGGS, Adm'x.

May 1—1\*

### WOODWORTH'S LITERARY CASKET, AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S POCKET MAGAZINE;

Published in the city of New-York, in monthly numbers, at three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents per number: Embellished with elegant engravings, illustrative of descriptive scenes in popular American works, commencing with Barlow's Columbiad.

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THE most prominent features of this work, may be briefly delineated under the following heads:

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THE DRAMA—comprising occasional strictures on the New-York stage.

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✂ The first number of the above work is for April, 1821.

Subscribers in the city of New-York, to pay 25 cents on the delivery of each number.—Distant subscribers to pay one dollar in advance, or on delivery of the first number—on dollar on the receipt of the sixth number, and one dollar at the end of the year.

Each number contains 72 pages 18 mo. ornamented with an elegant copperplate engraving, by A. B. DUNN.

Six numbers will complete a volume, for which a vignette title and index will be furnished gratis.

Letters (post paid) addressed to the Publisher, No. 1 Chatham-street, will be promptly attended to.

✂ Subscriptions received at this office, and by DAVID PRICKETT, at the post-office.

### VERY CHEAP NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening, at his STORE, in BELLEVILLE, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present, and approaching seasons, which he can, and will sell uncommonly low, as every article has been recently purchased upon the most advantageous terms with cash, and the most of them at vendue. Among them is a general assortment of

### DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING OF  
Plaids, Stripes, Bed-tick, Shirting, Sheetings, Common and Furniture Check, Janes, Napkins, Diaper, Suspenders, Candle-wick, Floss Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Sacking Bags.  
Men's Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of various qualities and every fashion, Morocco Hats, and Super Straw Bonnets, Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, Bells, Sicksles, Scythes, Cutting Knives, Nails, Chains, Hatchets, Iron and Steel.  
Letter and Writing Paper, Quills, Books, &c. Tin and Glass Ware, well assorted, White Lead, ground in oil, Window Glass, Linseed Oil, &c.

ALSO,  
Superfine Blue Cloths, Double Milled Drabs, Cassimeres, &c. Sicilian Prints, Calicoes and Gingham, Cambricks, Muslin, and Muslin Robes, Lace-trimings, Florentine and Silks, assorted, Elegant Narrow and Broad Thread Lace, Nankin Crapes of various colors, Irish Linen, Yellow and Blue Nankeen, Black Silk, Bandanna, and Madras Handkerchiefs, Shawls, assorted, Galloon Binding, Sewing Silk, and Thread. An elegant assortment of Ribbons, and other fashionable Trimmings, Superb Ear-Rings.

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JAMES MITCHELL.

Belleville, April 21, 1821—98